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ISSUE?
"Say it isn't so!!!"
FEATURING:
Hypnotism and False Memories
Sweating Statues and Invisible Ships
The Evidence for Abductions
Fortean Research On A Budget

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK
the
Greetings, friends! Welcome to what may be the final issue of Elsewhen. Yes, this could be it
penultimate issue. It's been a long, interesting time since the first issue came out in 1989. Many of you
already know the story of how my article on temporal anomalies was rejected by the new editors at
Fate
(after having been accepted by their predecessors), so I decided to start my own publication around
that
Elsewhen. In the years that followed I made changes to format and content. It was starting to
really look good. My goal was for this to become a slick, glossy magazine.
article
I lost money in 1989 and broke even in 1990, but in 1991 made a reasonable profit, which I put back
into the organization. Unfortunately, 1992 and 1993 showed a tapering off of income despite the
continual
improvements I was making. 1993 was a disaster in many ways, with several major problems coming
up
that made continuing this time-consuming endeavor very difficult, if not impossible.
The bottom line now is to continue or not. Actually, all I need to continue publishing Elsewhen is
[AD] $500.00
a very modest amount. With that money I would buy the inkjet printer I need to continue
quality output and an upgrade in software. We are held back considerably by the software and dot
matrix
printer we're using now. I want this to be a very professional-looking journal.

I will be contacting all former members and people who've sent for sample issues in a final membership blitz in the next couple of months. If this is successful, Elsewhen continues. I will make my final decision in June. I also need material - I have no articles and little material for another issue at this time.
Thank
you for all of your support. This issue is dedicated to you. Peace and love to you.
ELSEWHEN
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RESEARCH ASSOCIATION
(Formerly The Temporal Anomaly Research Association)
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ISSUE #18
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IN THIS ISSUE:
HYPNOTISM AND FALSE MEMORIES: THE TRUTH
BEHIND THE ALIEN ABDUCTION PHENOMENON?
"WEW U.S. STEALTH AIRCRAFT RUMORED"
SWEATING STATUES AND INVISIBLE SHIPS
PUBLICATION REVIEWS
CELEBRITY PSYCHICS AND THE GREAT NEW AGE
LEG-PULL
THE EVIDENCE FOR ABDUCTIONS
WEIRDNESS IN THE WEST
"DUST DEVIL SHOWERS HAY ON KEIZER"
"SAY IT'S NOT SO, NESSIE...'
ANNOUNCEMENTS
FORTEAN RESEARCH ON A BUDGET
BACK ISSUE ARTICLE DIRECTORY
3567
14
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18
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HYPNOTISM AND FALSE MEMORIES: THE TRUTH BEHIND THE ALIEN ABDUCTION PHENOMENON?

by Mark Gardner
with suggestions from
James McDonald &
Magnús Eiríksson

I have always had grave doubts about the reality of the UFO alien abduction phenomenon, because the vast majority of cases are so dependant upon evidence obtained from hypnotic regression. Digging about in the subconscious or unconscious mind of another human being is still something of a mystery and we have yet to unlock all the secrets of the mind. The memory is not a solid thing, set in granite, unchanging and faithful. All of us know that after a certain amount of time our memories fade and become untrustworthy. All of us have experienced a family member bringing up an incident from the past that never happened or did not happen the way they claim. Parents are especially good at recalling things from our childhoods that we know never really happened.

"The memory is not a solid thing,
set in granite, unchanging

Many therapists are out to make money and a name for themselves, so are very motivated to get useful stories from the buried subconscious of their patients. It often takes two or three sessions of hypnosis to get out the "good stuff" lurid accounts of abuse in childhood or abduction by little grey men. Some of these "experts" conducting hypnotic regressions of suspected victims don't have a degree in psychology or even a license of any kind. I absolutely do not in any way, shape or form believe that anyone other than a professional psychiatrist or psychologist has any business messing around in the heads of others. A person's mental health is at stake!

Experts have always suspected that some of our memories, no matter how detailed and real they seem, are false. In recent years the existence of a condition known as False Memory Syndrome (FMS) has become identified and accepted as a genuine disorder often

brought about through the improper use of techniques such as hypnotism. In fact, there is an organization, the False Memory Syndrome Foundation, based in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From what I gather from second-hand information, it was originally created as a support for people falsely accused of child abuse due to the overzealous work of police and social agencies. A person's life can be totally and irrevocably ruined by the accusation of child abuse; even when proved later

that it never occurred, the damage cannot be undone. Now it seems that the Foundation may be expanding to support the victims of the regression therapists who created or evoked false memories in people under their charge. I recommend you read "False Memory Syndrome" by David Gotlib, M.D., in Issue 7 of The Wild Places (42 Victoria Road, Mount Charles, St. Austell, Cornwall PL25 4QD, ENGLAND), which I discovered after the first draft this article.

In my

You

Now, to move on with this article . . .

opinion, there are two main kinds of false memories: internally generated and externally influenced.

must also remember that many of the abductees most likely are just plain liars or hoaxers. The money they get for speaking at conventions and writing books on their 'experiences' more than adequately makes this type of scam well worth the ridicule they receive.

Internally produced false memories are those created by the person themselves without any outside 'assistance' from therapists or others. These may have been consciously, subconsciously or unconsciously created in the minds of the experiencer. These often have to do with some sort of mental illness or condition, although earlier traumas play a big rôle in this. What often happens is that a child or adult has memories of being victimized by agents

human or

otherwise. These memories may be anywhere from very vague to quite explicit and detailed. They can seem very real indeed.

Where one type of false memory comes in is where they accuse Uncle Bill, Father O'Reilly or some other known person as a victimizer when that person was unable to have done any such thing because they were away at the time of the alleged incident(s), were never alone with the person, etc. Something may or may not have happened but the face of someone familiar was superimposed over the 'real' victimizer.

Another version of this is the alien victimization which never actually occurred or was created by the mind to 'dehumanize' the monster who did the deed. As a defense mechanism, the mind is able to superimpose the face of a monster or alien over a real person

[PAGE BREAK]

Elsewhen

because the pain of the betrayal or whatever is more than the mind can accept. There have been many cases

of children who were adamant they were molested by a family member or other known person but could not the person in question was either
have been
geographically distant, deceased, never had the opportunity (ie. never alone with the "victim" when the incident(s) supposedly occurred), etc.
"We have a large number of
poorly trained, inept therapists
who are propagating a cottage
industry of discovering child
abuse in their patients."
Herbert Slegel, New York Psychiatrist
The second major kind of false memory is that which is induced by a therapist or hypnotist. In this type of scenario someone who has been having bad dreams, emotional problems or unexplainable depression, for example, goes in for help and through a varying number of sessions recalls victimization of one sort or another by a person (or alien). There had been no specific memory before the hypnosis. The danger here is that there is no way to objectively know whether these "assisted memories" were
real
submerged memories or creations brought out through the questioning of the therapists.
they were misapplying
hypnosis to recover memory,
unaware that they were creating
the very problem that they
would then have to treat.'"
Michael Yapko, San Diego Psychologist
A major case of some importance is that of Cardinal Bernadin who was accused recently by Steven Cook of having molested him 17 years before. The memories of this "abuse" were brought out by a Philadelphia therapist without the proper credentials to provide useful evidence. Her master's degree had been

earned while studying weekends at a New Age guru's school. At the time she treated Cook she had only completed three of the twenty hours required to complete a hypnotism course.
cardinal, the court
Fortunately for the
sent Cook to specialist in
hypnotism, psychologist William Wester II, who conducted a session which lead to Cook dropping charges against the cardinal (but not against another priest). Although the cardinal has been exonerated, the stigma will endure. The most useful article on this

case was "A Memory that Tells Lies Can Do Evil" by Kenneth L. Woodward of Newsweek, which appeared in the March 8, 1994 edition of The Oregonian."

Then there are the cases where a troubled person suddenly "recalls" memories of abduction and abuse by UFO aliens. I think this is another example of the "dehumanization" which the mind overlays on the victimizer, whether there really was an incident or not. If someone goes to a therapist and the therapist is sure that there are submerged memories of abuse, then they will likely produce memories of abuse whether they were based in actual, physical reality or not. Who knows what is a genuine memory and what is a "cover story" invented by the mind as some sort of mental self-defense mechanism.

Many cases of the UFO alien abduction phenomenon are simply the contemporary version of a mental manifestation that has existed since prehistoric times. Primitive people were abducted by evil spirits, people from the civilizations of Mesopotamia up to the Viking Age were abducted by gods or demigods, people from the Middle Ages up to a hundred years ago or so were abducted by fairies or agents of Satan, The cultural and
and so on to the present.
technological state of a civilization dictates the framework for these "memories" of being "abducted", examined and/or molested, then released. We are in the Space/High Tech/Computer Age now, machines travel to the Moon and beyond. And how about all those science fiction realms? In this climate it is no surprise that our monstrous abductors come from beyond our own world, since space travel is in the realm of possibilities. I suspect in another 100-200 years we'll be abducted by something entirely different.

With the doubts about the validity
our
or veracity of
therapists poking about in the minds of others, lack of memories recovered through hypnosis, unqualified witnesses to people being levitated out of bedroom windows or abducted from their cars, no concrete physical traces, etc., there is just no credible evidence for actual UFO alien abductions of humans so far.

Elsewhen

The following AP article appeared in the February 24, 1994, issue of The Oregonian, our state's largest circulation newspaper:

New U.S. Stealth Aircraft Rumored

LONDON The U.S. Air Force apparently has developed a new stealth aircraft capable of spying or bombing, an authoritative British defense journal

reported Wednesday.
Jane's International Defense Review published a drawing of the diamond-shaped plane, which strongly resembles a smaller version of the B-2 stealth bomber.
The unidentified aircraft has been seen in flight in several places across the Southwestern United States and was captured on two videotapes, one made near Groom Lake Air Force Base in Nevada, the magazine said in its March issue.
The Air Force "is not in a position to comment on the story, one way or another,' according to spokesman Col. Doug Kennet in Washington.
Issue #18
American aviation writer Bill Sweetman, who wrote the report, said he believed the plane was a superior, all-weather successor to the F-117 stealth fighter, the world's first radar-evading warplane.
The new aircraft flies at medium or low altitude at more than 500 mph, said Clifford Real, the magazine's features editor who viewed the videotapes.
The F-117, conceived in 1978 and first tested in 1981, was the only aircraft to attack heavily defended Baghdad during the Persian Gulf War in 1991. The [AD] $46 million jets destroyed more than 40 percent of their targets and were never hit by Iraqi fire.
The F-117 was put into service so quickly that some features of conventional fighters were omitted.
"Compared with the F-117, the new aircraft would have greater range, all-weather sensors, greater weapons capacity" and perhaps new measures to frustrate advanced radars, Sweetman said.
"The F-117 does not have any ability to hit targets that are covered by cloud. This aircraft could very likely do that," he said in an interview.
Associated Press
This illustration in Jane's International Defense Review allegedly shows the Air Force's new stealth aircraft.

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Elsewhen
SWEATING STATUES
AND INVISIBLE SHIPS
by Hugh H. Trotti
The Modem Propensity for seeing "miracles" everywhere is not at all a new thing. In fact, if Gibbon's views in his Decline and Fall are true, the early church fathers believing that the pagan gods were real, and were really demons or devils - would have felt that the growing church lacked a competing body of "evidence" of the power and reality of their

new Christian religion.
saw
While it's true that the ancient pagans did not
see divine personages in potato chips or pictured upon
the sides of barns or grain storage towers, they
and
nevertheless
signs
portents,
omens,
everywhere, and recorded all sorts of anomalous
events. They even had what some call "poltergeist"
Though some scholars claim that
phenomena.
"poltergeists" are "modern", the Romans recorded a
case in which a person who went to bed in a "sacred"
room (it had been Emperor Augustus' nursery) suffered
a most peculiar happening: he was picked up from
sleep and flung out of bed.' And Julius Caesar's
household was disturbed when, just before his death, a
door in his house burst open ominously.[2]
existed
Mysterious fires that lighted themselves also
taken to be a good omen when an emperor
was in the neighborhood. The pagan priests who were
in charge of the altar where such took place were often
rewarded with money for such "good" omens, any may
have caused such fires themselves. The Roman
historian Livy wrote of the fall from the sky of such
oddities as stones and blood. These things, then, go
back a long time in history -but are they all figments
of imagination, superstition or nonsense?
Plants that grew in unexpected places were
considered miraculous, and if statues produced sweat it
was thought highly significant. Could the sweating
statues have a reasonable and even "scientific"
explanation? Aside from such possible contributors to
wetness as dew points and fog, it may be that they way
some statues were made could cause "miraculous"
sweating. The contemporary historian Michael Grant
noted a case where authorities in modern times have
Issue #18
taken ancient statues to a laboratory for work to
remove original impurities. He wrote:
"In 1989 the Riace statues have been
returned to the laboratory in order to
extract the earth introduced at the time
of fusion, so as to stop sweating."
"5
It would appear that there is something here
that is understandable, and that, in addition to simple
weather causes (e.g. dew point), at least some statues

produced moisture not due to imagination, superstition or priestly hoaxes. Of course, ancient believers could have said that the gods may have caused the introduction of foreign elements into certain bronze statues so that they could display their worries at appropriate times...

Those who follow with some interest the general area of the strange, odd, and peculiar, will recall the case called the "Philadelphia Experiment," in which a ship was said to have disappeared from one place and reappeared in another some distance away. This was supposedly caused, in some people's view, by government scientists performing secret work of an experimental nature, in order to render ships visually invisible to the enemy. The United States was in the midst of World War II in those days, and government scientists were supposedly engaged in all sorts of wild and dangerous projects. There were claims that experiments gone awry had regrettable effects the upon crew of a ship, causing madness and worse. These caused by unfortunate results supposedly powerful electromagnetic fields placed aboard ship, and it was claimed that this new equipment altered normal space-time relationships.

Actually, the were This story was detailed at length by Berlitz and Moore in their book The Philadelphia Experiment. Hollywood followed up this scenario with a motion picture with a sort of "mad scientist" theme. picture of "invisibility experiments" was likely a simple misunderstanding of attempts to find a system to neutralize Japanese or German sea-going magnetic mines, as some authors That suggestion is made have already suggested. plausible by an interesting book (banned in Britain), which details British successful attempts to equip their ships to evade German magnetic mines, and to evade In an interesting event, German detection devices." Elsewhen these "degaussing systems were used on British midget submarines, allowing them to pass over without notice German detectors on the sea floor which guarded the battleship Tirpitz at anchor in a fjord. Those carried by those submarines were able thus to place explosive charges against the warship, which had

been considered a danger to Britain's ocean shipping.' It would be odd if the United States government had not done similar research in order to "mine-proof" its ships. It therefore seems very likely that the tale of the "Philadelphia Experiment" carries a kernel of truth, although not of the more sensational sort. Perhaps this may be yet another case wherein it is possible to provide what seems a likely explanation, The rather than to scoff at strange allegations. "invisibility" experiments would in reality make magnetic fields invisible to detection.

NOTES

Suetonius, The Twelve Caesars, (trans. by Robert Graves). New York: Penguin paperback, 1987, p. 56.

Suetonius, op. cit., p. 50.

Ibid., pp. 105 and 122, for examples.

Livy, Rome and the Mediterranean, (trans. by Henry Bettenson). New York: Penguin paperback, 1976, p. 546. (Covers Livy's history of Rome, Books XXXI through XLV.)

Grant, Michael, The Visible Past. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1990, p. 199 (Note 3 to Chapter 3).

Moore, William L., and Charles Berlitz, The Philadelphia Experiment. New York: Ballantine Fawcett Crest, 1979 paperback.

Wright, Peter, with Paul Greengrass, Spycatcher. New York: Bantam Doubleday Publishing Group, 1988 paperback, pp. 19-21.

Wright and Greengrass, op. cit., p. 19.

Ibid., p. 21.

REVIEWS

Issue #18

The INFO Journal #70 - It was a very welcome surprise to receive the "January 1994" issue a couple of weeks ago. With the conflicting stories regarding INFO's recent reorganization, many had thought this excellent publication had gone the way of the Dodo. The issue contains interesting articles, although the feature is their claim to a never-before-published story by Charles Fort that was recently found, although I'd like to see proof of its authenticity. (Address on Page 19.)

Phoenix Newsletter A new little newsletter which I wish all success for the future! The first two issues (January 1994 and April 1994) were interesting reads with an emphasis on UFO themes but included some fortean material. See for yourself, order both issues. Contact: P.O. Box

[AD] 209, Woodbridge, VA 22194-0209 U.S.A.
Total Eclipse J. Taylor Block continues his success with one of our favorite publications. The March/April 1994 issue was 10 pages of good reading, especially the article on cult leader Jan Kowalski. Total Eclipse has always had good computer-generated illustrations, which is something I always wanted to add to Elsewhen. (Address on Page 19.)
UFO Encounters -It's hard to believe Michael Norris is up to the 12th issue of his UFO publication already. He's been successful enough that he will switch to a bigger, glossy format with the next issue. This is a useful addition to anyone's UFO library. (Address on Page 19.)
UFO Newsfile- Although I'd heard of it, I had never seen one until I received the August 1993 issue a couple months ago. It is published by BUFORA in England and its emphasis is on UFO-related clippings from British newspapers. It is a worthwhile complement to Lucius Farish's U.F.O.. Newsclipping Service. Contact: BUFORA (NF), Suite 1, The Leys, 2c Leyton Road, Harpendon, Herfordshire, AL5 2TL GREAT BRITAIN.

[PAGE BREAK]

Elsewhen
Celebrity Psychics and
the Great New Age Leg-Pull
by Mark Gardner
Some time ago, in Issue #8 of Elsewhen, I originally published my well-received article, "A Gift of Fallacy: The Great Prediction Game." A few people wondered about the name of the article and what it meant.
Well, I based it on the title of Ruth Montgomery's book about so-called psychic Jeane Dixon, "A Gift of Prophecy." (I personally like Mary Bringle's "Jeane Dixon: Prophet or Fraud?" better.)
Before I go further, I want to reprint that earlier article for those of you who might have missed it:
Since at least the beginning of civilization there have been those persons who claim to have insights into or visions of the future. These people were usually of no great importance before making a prediction that came true in some dramatic fashion. The problem with this scenario is the fact that the so-called seer might have made hundreds of predictions before without anything happening. Then, suddenly, here comes their big break and they are famous from that point on.

Would you have faith in a 'psychic" if they were 99% wrong in their predictions? I wouldn't.

Amongst the scores of frauds and con artists there are a handful of persons that seem to really be able to see into the future. But these are extremely rare. The real ones, if they do exist, are keeping a low profile.

Just what should we look for in successful predictions? I personally feel that there should be sufficient enough detail of the coming event to pinpoint it exactly. Any vagueness or ambiguity negates the prediction. The problem with this criterion is that most predictions immediately get thrown out. Still, I am very strict in my definition of what a true, on-the-nose prediction is. What is sufficient enough detail? Exact dates, times, places, names, colors, and weather conditions are major details I would look for, demand and expect.

The common excuse for failed predictions is that the seer or psychic "misread the signs" they received. I'm sorry, but this is ridiculous. A true psychic with inborn (or dare I say God-given) abilities to see the future should not make such mistakes often, if at all. This hocus-pocus of "interpreting signs" is something that was invented long, long ago and has been used in take fortune-telling ever since. It comes directly from superstition. A seer was more likely to impress their clients with ominous or mystic mumbo-jumbo. Does

bit before we address that very important question. this mean that there are no real psychics? Let's wait a

I have spent the last five years or so tracking every published prediction

5%!!!

of a

dozen

well-known,

"respected" psychics. The results I have obtained are fascinating. Of all of these psychics the most accurate (using my previously stated criteria) hit on only about massive scale. Indeed, when I compared predictions

That would sure seem to prove fraud in a

made by some thirty psychics from North America and Europe, I found that the accuracy rate was under 5%

What kind of success is this? What kind of psychics are these people? The simple fact is that they are not. They are only playing a role.

In all generosity I would consider a person to be gifted with a true ability to see into the future if they were correct in at least 50% of their predictions. This seems to be a very reasonable figure to me. If you have a gift and might possibly misinterpret from time to time, then a 50-50 success rate seems to be a fair

indicator. There does not appear to be any tabloid psychic in the world that comes close to this figure! Indeed, the most accurate psychic was only correct in about 5% of their predictions. Most shocking of all is the fact that one very renowned psychic appears to have made only one correct prediction ever (using my - the one that made her famous - and even criteria)
Page 8
it was somewhat vague. One correct prediction out of hundreds is nothing more than a lucky guess. It takes no special abilities to make an informed guess, as we shall soon see.
Elsewhen
explain how seemingly intelligent people could send off their savings to people like Jim and Tammy? Everyone has been suckered at least once, but some people never learn the lesson or open their eyes.
I know of several people, though, who have made many predictions that have come true. One of these persons has an accuracy rate far above my 50% requirement. A real one, you say. Nope. He vehemently denies any psychic or supernatural abilities. He is an expert with statistics and probabilities. He makes predictions after studying trends. His accuracy is around 65%. The best "psychic" is nowhere near that figure.
I am not psychic. I have no special abilities. Yet I have an accuracy rate of about 80% in the predictions I have made over the last ten to fifteen years! Boy, I should be the one making millions of dollars instead of some fraud. There is no secret to my success. I am rather well-informed about the world around me and I read quite a broad variety of materials. I only make a prediction after carefully studying the facts and then applying the data to trends. Also, the laws of probability play an important part in successful predictions of future events. Most of the predictions | have made over the past ten years or so I have shared with friends or relatives before they occurred but I have kept some to myself. I have no desire to make a living from playing a psychic. I am not one and will not play one.
Many of the predictions I make are for my own amusement. What are some of the things I predicted that later came true? The eruption of Mount St. Helens, the loss of Skylab, the frustrating delays in the Space Shuttle program, that Vikings 1 and 2 would find no life on Mars, the fall of the Shah of Iran, the assassination of Sadat, an assassination attempt on Ronald Reagan, the Falklands War, the legalization of I have read of many persons who have a

premonition or make a prediction that comes true and
then never repeat the deed. To me that is either a
lucky guess or perhaps something more like a one
time telepathy contact. Those psychics that make a
living peddling garbage under the guise of predictions
after having had only one lucky guess are hypocrites Solidarity in Poland, Reagan's defeat of Mondale, the
much like some of today's political and religious
leaders. A true psychic would be a blessing that could
even save lives. A fake psychic (or false prophet) has
the potential of causing great anxiety and possibly
endangering or costing lives. It has happened many
times in history.
assassination of Indira Gandhi, Bush's defeat of
Dukakis, the loss of a Space Shuttle due to a booster
malfunction, a great military scandal in the U.S., the
existence of the stealth fighter and bomber, major
changes in Eastern Europe, the operation into Panama
to get Noriega, that the replacement space shuttle
would be reunited.
Pretty impressive, huh? Well, the fact of the matter
Every November or December the tabloids publish would be named Endeavour, and that the Germanies
their lists of predictions made by celebrity psychics fo
the coming year. There have been times when not one
of these predictions has come true, even partially is that I read journals, kept abreast of current events
Whenever a psychic is partially correct, though, they
immediately whip out that sorry
excuse abou
misreading the signs. How very convenient. Give m
a break! Why do people spend thousands of dollar
on these predictions? Basically, it is because peopl
are suckers for a good con job. How else do you
and then applied trend analysis and probability to the
situation. It is easy to make a guess, it is much harder
to make an informed guess. Let's now go back to
some of my predictions and see just how they came
about:

Mount St. Helens: I was still in grade school when I
first suggested that Mount St. Helens was the most
likely of all the mountains of the Cascades to become
active again in the near future. Years later when it
started to rumble a bit, I predicted it would reawaken
explosively. I did not predict a date and time, of
course. When it blew its top off over ten years ago, I
was not surprised.
No life on Mars: Although many people hoped for
and some even expected it, I never believed that there
was any life now on Mars. I felt that the thin
atmosphere and distance from the sun made any

chance of life being present negligible. I don't rule out the possibility of past life on the planet, now extinct.
The fall of the Shah: It was obvious with the unrest in the country and the Shah's failing health that things were going to change in 1979-80. But I didn't foresee the long hostage crisis.
The loss of the Space Shuttle: Because of the complexity of the Space Shuttle Transportation System it was obvious that, given enough time, one would eventually be lost. I studied the technical aspects and came to the conclusion that a booster failure would be the most likely cause of the loss of an orbiter and its crew. I did not name a particular shuttle. I made this prediction nine months before it happened. I told this to my mother, amongst others.
A great military scandal: Although not very specific as to details, I predicted that there would be a great military scandal sometime during the first term of Bush. The Iran-Contra Affair seems to fit this bill. Having been in the military and understanding the real way our government works, this one was a sure bet.
The Stealth Planes: Logical developments of modern technology. No problem here.
Changes in Eastern Europe: I predicted the breakdown of the Communist governments of the Eastern Bloc countries as soon as Solidarity was legalized. I felt that the time was right for sweeping changes. Lech Welesa and Mikhail Gorbachev were key components in this situation. It did happen a little faster than I expected, though.
The Panama Operation: It had to happen eventually, since assassination of Noriega was out of the question and he definitely was not going to give up his power regardless of the election results.
The newest Space Shuttle would be named Endeavour: On the day of the Challenger tragedy | started to think about the names that might be given to a replacement orbiter. I was afraid that some idiot in the government would name it Challenger II! I felt that Endeavour (the name of a famous ship, hence the British-English form of the word) was the perfect choice. It fit. I rejected names like America, Intrepid,

[PAGE BREAK]

and Enterprise II. This one might have been nothing more than a lucky guess, of course.
What does this all prove? It proves that an informed person can make more accurate predictions than any of the people that call themselves a psychic. Indeed, I contend that all of the celebrity psychics are

using this technique to make predictions. There is no psychic ability needed.

Let's look at Jeane Dixon as an example. She is venerated for her supposed great accuracy in predictions made during her life. The prediction that made her name a household word was apparently the foreseeing of JFK's assassination several years before he was even elected. Basically, she predicted that a young, blue-eyed Democrat would be elected President In 1960 and would later be assassinated. That's it - she never gave a name. It was a good bet that the country would go for a "young Democrat" after two terms of an "old Republican" (Eisenhower). And there was also the famous 20-year cycle which seemed to claim Presidents. 1960 would be the next year to fit the pattern. But she screwed up by later saying that Nixon would win. This canceled the previous prediction, since you can't have two winners. When Nixon lost, Ms. Dixon swore up and down that he had actually won and the Democrats had cheated. You can't have it both ways, Jeane! This prediction took no psychic ability at all.

Other great predictions were Roosevelt's death several months before it happened (it was obvious that FDR was driving himself too hard and that he looked really bad in early 1945), Martin Luther King's assassination (he was the leader of a movement many did not approve of and was an obvious target), and Robert Kennedy's assassination (the past history of tragedy in the Kennedy family plus RFK's liberal ideas in 1968 made this one easy). People without any special powers could have (and many did) predict these Although her wrong predictions are played events.

down, she has made quite a lot of them. Some of the real whoppers were that World War III would start in 1958, the Vietnam War would be over in nine months, and that a comet would strike the Earth, causing great destruction.

Just about every accurate prediction by the celebrity psychics over the past twenty years or so could have been made by trend analysis and informed guessing. The tiny remainder could be simply lucky guesses. The large percentage of wrong or faulty predictions proves that there is no special power, gift or ability involved. A small number of one-time only predictions or visions can be accounted for by statistical probability, lucky guesses and the possibility of a one-way telepathic contact.

Issue #18

If we throw out all of today's psychics as not being the genuine article, how about the legendary

Nostradamus? Well, even though my French is not all that great, I've read through his prophecies in both the cryptic that it can be twisted to fit just about anything. original and translation. Most of the stuff is so vague or And that is just what has happened. He wrote it that way intentionally.

Are there really people that can see into the future I and reveal it to us accurately? There is a possibility that there are such people in the world but they are keeping it to themselves. None of the famous seers and prophets seems to be genuinely gifted. There are just too many errors and too much show business involved.

Since the above article appeared ten issues ago, we continued to monitor the published predictions by the tabloid psychics. The results did fascinate us, although they were in no way unexpected. You see, the successful prediction rate actually declined in 1992 and ■ a

From all of 1992, we accepted only two 1993!

predictions as correct out of several hundred percentage rate of less than 1%. But what was really interesting was the fact that there were no correct predictions made during 1993. No, not a single one! This fact even appeared in a local paper in early January of this year with a small article titled "Psychics Strike Out in 1993".

We have now decided that it is an absolute waste of time to continue tracking the predictions of the tabloid psychics. After eight years of research and giving these "psychics" the benefit of the doubt, we must sadly conclude that not one of them is genuine. We find it amoral and bordering on criminal that persons can make a living peddling fiction as a divine insight into the future. The pain and embarassment they have caused celebrities, as well as the anxiety and fears they have caused in hundreds of thousands of naïve people through their doomsaying, is a scandal beyond description. I have no doubt that our founding fathers would weep if they saw how their guarantee of a free press for all has been perverted in such & shameful way.

Elsewhen

THE EVIDENCE FOR ABDUCTIONS

by Bufo Calvin

Evidence can be broadly divided into two categories: anecdotal (although this is hardly the correct term, it has come to mean anything simply stated by a person) and physical. In what has become known as the Abduction Phenomenon, it is a question commonly (and properly) asked by

skeptics: what evidence is there?
In the first category, we can further divide it into two kinds: individual (specific cases) and abstract (being drawn from a variety of cases).
The next step is to decide the ground rules: "I will accept this because..."; "I will not accept this because..."; "I will reject this because..."; and "I will not reject this because..."
can
By setting up specific grounds, one minimize subjective prejudice. Of course, people revise the rules as they go along, and that can prevent any eventual conclusion.
Some ground rules are so simple that the evaluation is mostly done on intuition. For instance, a common rule is that "I will not accept anything which is impossible.'
That's certainly a reasonable position, however it requires a clear-cut boundary of what is and is not impossible.
A truly open-minded person does not set that boundary, realizing that what may seem impossible now may be proved possible in the future.
As to individual anecdotal evidence, there is a
That's the first considerable amount of it. Most of us, though, only see it at best second-hand.
problem. Suppose that you simply say, "I will not accept anything which is not first-hand." At that point, you certainly will not accept the Abduction Phenomenon until you yourself are abducted.
by just a few researchers. If you reject (or do not
The next time you go to the supermarket, please I don't waste your loose change on a rag filled with fabulous psychic predictions that won't come true, put Most evidence of this nature has been presented those coins to use by dropping them in a donation can for the March of Dimes, American Cancer Society, accept) the evidence of Budd Hopkins, John Save the Children, United Good Way, Multiple Mack, and David Jacobs, the party is basically Schlerosis, Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, or any worthwhile charity. Help save a precious child, instead of helping a fraud make a dishonest living.
The truth shall set us free.
other over.
Brand these three as liars or deluded and the amount of evidence available to most people is certainly two-thirds (and probably more) gone.
Issue #18
So, there's the first area to set ground rules: who will I believe? Most people simply cannot

set a hard and fast rule on this. Do you require certain degrees? Do you want it to be someone who is impartial? Do you want it to be someone who receives no income from their beliefs? Do you require the same ground rules for someone making other sorts of claims?

Personal anecdotal evidence is frequently rejected on the suggestion that the people who make the claims are lying or deluded. Is this a falsifiable statement? Can you prove that someone is deliberately presenting a lie or is pathologically (or otherwise) observing something which is not real? Unlike most UFO sightings, there isn't much leeway for simple mistakes here. The observations are of complex, detailed, often lengthy events. It would seem that the percipient would be unlikely to simply misinterpret other events. Can we apply science to this? Much of the study of UFOs is devoted to proving the honesty and/or credibility of particular witnesses. Many people require that the witnesses be honest and credible before they will accept any portion of their claims. Prove that the person has ever lied about anything, and many people will drop their stories like a hot potato. This makes it difficult to come up with any sort of supportable story. Travis Walton, a famous abductee, ran afoul of the law years before the event. For many, that means that anything he said cannot be considered valid.

That's a sweeping and easy way to eliminate evidence from examination...and not very scientific.

Another major technique is to try and find lies or errors within the specific story. That is, it would seem, a much fairer method. It may be the falsehood of a statement that possible to prove way. For instance, suppose that someone says it normally takes an hour to get from point A to point B. Within a margin of error, that is a testable statement. This is sort of the Sherlock Holmes approach to testing personal anecdotal evidence, and Phil Klass is a great practitioner of this. If you say that the moon could not be seen above the horizon at a certain time, be prepared to

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Elsewhen

be challenged on that. Most abduction reports, though, do not have enough specific external detail for this kind of testing.

Lack of corroborating evidence is also often cited. If a UFO is supposed to have followed a path over a highly populated area, why can't secondary witnesses be found more easily? That's an important point, and one that would be used in a court of law. "Ms. So-and-so, you claim to have been abducted from your car on a busy freeway during commute time by an 'object which was 100 feet across and glowing bright orange... yet you cannot produce one witness to corroborate this colossal, attention-getting object's presence, even from the people in the same car with you?"

Keep in mind, though, that there may be a reluctance on the part of witnesses to come forward. And if they do, who will you accept as being independent from the principals in the case? This issue has been particularly true in the Linda Case and in the Pascagoula case. Are there corroborative witnesses or not? If the events happened as reported, should there have been witnesses?

This leads us into the question of abstract anecdotal evidence. In the examination of this evidence, it is not the individual case which is of prime importance, it is the patterns and correspondences between different cases. First, does the evidence seem to suggest the same external cause in a variety of cases? Secondly, does the pattern suggested make sense?

The first question is of paramount importance, and is a subject of great controversy. How can that be tested? Put a guy in a green uniform in a red convertible and have him drive down a main street. Say you want to prove what was there. You would think that if you asked a hundred people who were in the area to describe what had happened, it could prove whether it happened or not.

We know that those hundred people will simply not describe the event the same way. Quite possibly, the majority of the people will have no recollection of the car at all: they may have been talking to someone else, looking the other way, etc. Others may disagree about the color of the car or the uniform or the gender of the driver or what the car did. How, then, can we

test a set of stories to see if they are describing separate occurrences of similar events?
Many people will seize on corroborative details as prove. For instance, if the abductors were all reported to wear the same uniform, wouldn't that be proof? The first objection is that it would have to be demonstrated that the witnesses had not corroborated, either directly or through the medium of the investigator, or by exposure to an idea about what alien's uniforms should look like.
Total lack of contagion is virtually impossible to prove.
Here again is a place to set ground rules for yourself. Will you only accept corroborative statements if it can be proved that there was not contagion? If that's the case, scratch abductions and virtually everything else. Suppose I tell you that I do not believe in elephants. Every single witness you could present would have been contaminated. There is certainly a cultural idea of what elephants look like. Also, because you would be bringing me the witnesses, and you already believe in elephants, they would be suspect. The best sort of evidence here is that obtained from different cultures. However, it is always presented by someone who has a knowledge of the subject, and thus can be accused of tainting the testimony. We need a clearer picture of how people report true events. Suppose that the variation in reports of elephants was approximately the same variation in reports of abductions? And that the variation in reports of Elvis sightings (if you accept that Elvis sightings are false) was of an entirely different magnitude than the first two? Would that tend to substantiate abduction reports for you?
For me, this area of evidence is one of the trickiest and most complex. Is as the absolute confirmation of every detail good or bad? Folklore tends to repeat itself pretty exactly, perhaps more exactly than actual observation. Maybe exact repetition is evidence for a mythology rather than a fact. The evidence which does exist for corroboration has also been

Elsewhen
noses.
restricted on the part of some researchers, because they don't want to blow their indicator. Maybe "true aliens" have happy faces tattooed on their
If an investigator reports that, then someone can make up a story and include that detail. If it is not reported publicly, then it can be used as a test of reality (if the presenter of the story has not
to the "secret
had access
information"). While a legitimate investigatory technique, it is the opposite of science.
This area also includes statistical analysis of events and experiencers. Are there patterns? Do they imply anything about the nature of the event? Here, you must decide if the pool of evidence is sufficient. Do people select which cases to use in the sample? Should they? Is the sampling technique legitimate? And vitally, does it show what the interpreters of the study say it does? Two good examples of the last point are the Condon study and the Roper poll.
people feel that the conclusions of these two reports (one condemnatory of UFOs, the other supportive of abductions) are not warranted by the work within the study.
Many
Now, onto the question of physical evidence. Once more, we will divide it into two areas: primary evidence (actual pieces of abductors or their technology) and secondary (effects of the abductors on other objects, including percipients). In the primary category, there are probably not ten examples still extant and available for study. Here are some questions for you: what would constitute proof? What techniques would you want to have used to study the objects? By whom and how should those analyses be done? Would an autopsy report satisfy you? What if it was reported in the National Enquirer? The
The Journal of the American
Mufon Journal?
assess,
Medical Association?
The secondary category, that of effects on the environment by abductors, is extremely difficult to and yet can be an essential part of
Scars are one common
collaborative evidence.
type of evidence. How can these scars be shown

to have been produced by the abductors? So far, they can't. A scar is easy to produce. Radiation

effects might be harder to fake, but these are rarely if ever reported in abduction cases (they have been reported on occasion in sighting events, such as Cash/Landrum). Soil analysis of landing traces, magnetic changes to nails in the walls of houses, etc., are also difficult to demonstrate the
It is simply very difficult to show what caused a particular effect, since the recording surface is limited in the variety of ways in which it can respond to stimuli. Also, you again fall into the question of who runs the tests and presents the evidence.
causes.

SPECIFIC CASES

me

Now that I've commented on the types of evidence available, let give you some examples which you can examine yourself, if, in many cases, only third-hand or so. This list is by no means complete; it is intended only to point you towards some notable ones. New abduction appears frequently, particularly in
evidence
specialty magazines.

PERSONAL ANECDOTAL: Communion by Whitley Strieber; Abducted (out of print) by Coral and Jim Lorenzen; The Alagash Abductions by Raymond Fowler, Intruders by Budd Hopkins.

ABSTRACT ANECDOTAL: Secret Life by David Jacobs; Close ET Encounters: Positive Experiences with Aliens by Dr. Richard Boylan; UFO Abductions A Dangerous Game by Phil Klass.

PRIMARY PHYSICAL: "Results of the Analysis of the Recovered Specimen" from MUFON Report, May 1993.

This is covered
There has been

SECONDARY PHYSICAL:

in many of the sources above.
some good work on UFO secondary physical evidence, for instance Physical Traces Associated with UFO Landings by Ted Phillips in 1975,
associated
not often
however these were
specifically with abductions.

Editor's Note: Bufo welcomes comments on

and discussion of things he writes about. Contact him at his P.O. box or Internet e-mail address on Page 16 of this issue.

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Elsewhen
Weirdness in the West
by Bufo Calvin

Some recent happenings in the West...

On the Bigfoot beat, the Big Guy is back (actually, he never went away!). The bipedal behemoth made a couple of appearances near Colton, Oregon, about a year ago, and near Green Mountain Falls, Colorado, in the Summer of 1992. An apparent family of them was observed near Wylandville in Washington County, Washington, in July of 1992. Also, there was a sighting near The Dalles, Oregon, last year (in January).

Whatever happened at Rock Creek, Colorado, the story continues to build. It began with NORAD officials alerting local authorities to a "significant explosion" in January. The local folks couldn't find anything, which was deemed odd. Following that, strange things have been reported: Blue flares, unmarked helicopters (spotted by a deputy), and a brown pickup truck full of electronic gear. Although the suggestion of a UFO crash and recovery hasn't really been a top contender, it does sound a little like an episode of The X-Files so far.

Will we finally have an answer to the Roswell Incident mystery? It sounds like some investigation is going on at the request of U.S. Rep. Steve Schiff of New Mexico, but don't hold your breath. Supposedly, Barry Goldwater wasn't allowed to see some UFO evidence (supposedly in the "blue room" at Wright-Patterson AFB), and he had considerably more pull than Schiff does.

Meanwhile, strange aerial lights and objects have been seen in San Juan County, NM, late last year.

Abduction stories go on, and I'm becoming aware of more mental health professionals who are seeing abductees as patients. This publicity will really heat up with the release of Dr. John Mack's book in April.

Both Utah and Texas residents have had to deal with "skyquakes" lately sort of like sonic booms. In Utah, in early February of this year, it

Elsewhen
was associated with a flash. In Texas, they were heard in mid-January.
Editor's Note: This is the third of a series of little updates that Bufo has circulated amongst friends and associates. This is the first one to appear in Elsewhen.
Speaking of weirdness in the West, the following article of a classical fortean subject, skyfalls, appeared in the July 12, 1993, issue of Salem's dally newspaper, The Statesman Journal:
Dust devil showers
hay on Keizer
- A hay shower that filtered down
KEIZER
on northwest Keizer on Sunday was the handi-work of a hot-weather culprit called a dust devil, a National Weather Service forecaster conjectured.
in tiny bits to 12-inch
A shower of hay
rained down on several streets from 3
clumps
to 4 p.m. Sunday.
"It just fell out of the sky in globs. Then you'd get little flakes," Nancy Wichmann, of 1039 Juniper St. N, said. "It's all over the roofs, and yards and streets."
Fred Mann of the National Weather Service in Salem said a pocket of low pressure in a field probably set the hay to swirling.
Page 14
"When you get hot weather like this, you get miniature cyclones," Mann said.
"They pick the straw up out of the field. When the wind dies down, it drops."
Clint Naslund of Woodwind Court N first noticed a clump of the dry, yellow-brown sticks in his dog's mouth. He strolled east five blocks on Willow Lake Road to gauge the range of the hay-strewn area and still didn't reach the end of it. Then it was time to haul out his rake and clean up. "I'm just going to put it on my compost pile," he said.
Editor's Note: I got a sample of this hay.
Say it's no so, Nessie:
Famed photo was faked
The Associated Press
The Associated Press
LONDON - A deathbed confession has exposed a famous photo of the purported Loch Ness monster as an elaborate 60-year-old hoax.
Instead of a prehistoric monster, the 1934 picture

actually depicts a toy submarine fitted with a fake sea-serpent head, two Loch Ness researchers say. Alastair Boyd and David Martin say one of the conspirators in the hoax told them about it just before he died last November at the age of 90, The Sunday Telegraph newspaper has reported.

The photograph, depicting a sea beast with a humpback and long neck, was attributed to Robert Wilson, an eminent London gynecologist. He said he took it April 19, 1934, after his companion saw a commotion in the water and shouted, "My God, it's the monster!"

The London newspaper said Boyd and Martin learned that Wilson was part of a hoax hatched by his friend Marmaduke Wetherell, a filmmaker and self-styled big-game hunter hired by The Daily Mail in 1933 to hunt for Nessie. Wetherell's son, Ian, and stepson, Christian Spurling, were also involved.

Boyd and Martin said Spurling, a skilled model maker and the last surviving conspirator, told them he built the model for the 1934 photograph at Wetherell's request.

Issue #18

Spurling created a "monster" 12 inches tall and 18 inches long, the newspaper said. The keel of a toy submarine was fitted with lead to make the model ride steady in the water. The fake Nessie was taken to Loch Ness in Scotland to be photographed in authentic surroundings.

The Daily Mail ran the photo as a world exclusive, arousing huge interest.

Some researchers used the picture to back claims that Nessie is descended from plesiosaurs, large reptiles with small heads and long necks that died out 65 million years ago.

The hoax has not dealt a fatal blow to those who seek the truth behind the Loch Ness legend ■ or those who profit from the world's curiosity.

"It's a breakthrough" in the scientific research, said David Cotton, chief general manager of the Loch Ness Center at Drumnadrochit, which welcomes tourists to an exhibit on research and theories about the "monster."

"This head has always been a wild card to us. ... It was the only sighting of its sort and always caused us enormous problems," Cotton said Tuesday. "Our resident biologists have never been happy about this.'

The photo did not fit in with the majority of reliable sightings, he said. And because the photo was taken long ago, on a film plate rather than a modem

roll of film, it could not be subjected to ultraviolet tests or computer enhancement, he added.
Other theories include one that Nessie may be a big Baltic sturgeon.
The Times of London on Monday quoted Adrian Shine, the Loch Ness Project's chief, as saying he accepts the report of the hoax but that the hunt for Nessie will go on.
"Eyewitness accounts still suggest that there is something powerful in the loch," Shine was quoted as saying.
Page 15
The legend dates to A.D. 565, when St. Columba is said to have saved a farmer from a monster's grasp.
The first locally recorded sighting, reported by the Inverness Chronicle in 1868, told of a huge fish.
Nearly 1 million tourists visit Loch Ness each year hoping to see Nessie. While there, they pump $37 million into the local economy.
-The Arizona Republic, March 16, 1994

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Elsewhen
ANNOUNCEMENTS
SUPRA is very pleased to announce an interesting and useful service provided by our friend and faithful contributor, Bufo Calvin National Events by Area Registry of the Unexplained (NEARU).
NEARU is a service that provides information on anomalous and unexplained events by location across the U.S. All you have to do is provide Bufo with your area(s) of interest. For $5.00 each, he will research your area and send you a reference similar to the following:
A LISTING OF EVENTS BY LOCATION IN MARION COUNTY, OREGON
COMMUNITIES CHECKED: Aumsville, Aurora, Brooks, Butteville,
Breitenbush, Broadacres,
Chemawa, Detroit, Donald, Four Corners, Gates, Gervals, Hayesville, Hubbard, Idanha, Keizer, Marion, Mehama, Mill City, Monitor, Mt. Angel, Pratum, St. Benedict, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salem, Scotts Mills, Shaw, Silverton, Stayton, Sublimity, Turner, West Woodburn, Woodburn
NATURAL FEATURES CHECKED: Abiqua Creek, Butte Creek, Drift Creek, Pudding River, Willamette River
HUBBARD: UFO with landing traces, 5-19-1992 (AGOAGEBE0068)

KEIZER: Fall of anomalous ice, 5-17-1971
(IBID0068)
MILL CITY:
(IBID0070)
UFO (nocturnal light), 1-21-1976
SALEM: Photographic anomaly, 1953 (IBID0073);
UFO (CE1, close-range (sighting), 6-24-1947,
1780 Oxford (IBID0073, Salem OREGON
STATESMAN for 6-29-1947); UFO (CE1,
close-range visual sighting), photograph taken,
3-16-1967, 1893 32nd Avenue (IBID0073); UFO

(daylight disc), 6-25-1947 (IBID0073, Salem
OREGON STATESMAN, 6-29-1947); UFO
(daylight disc), 7-4-1947 (IBID0073, Salem
OREGON STATESMAN, 7-5-1947), 3115 D Street
Windshield Pitting, 1954, 2375 Lee Street

(IBID0073)
STAYTON: UFO (nocturnal light), 10-24-1958, E.
Norfleet (IBID0073)
Bufo also is working on an ongoing reference
work known as The Address Project (TAP).
This is a long listing of organizations, their
addresses and other related information. Contact
Bufo for details on this service. An example:
CANADIAN UFO REPORT
Box 758
Duncan, B.C. V9L 3YI
CANADA
CENAP REPORT
Limbacher Str. 6
6800 Mannheim 52
GERMANY
CENTER FOR BIGFOOT STUDIES (CBS)
(formerly SOUTHWESTERN BIGFOOT
RESEARCH TEAM)
10926 Milano Avenue
Norwalk, CA 90650
[AD] PHONE: 714-351-9034
DANIEL EDWARD PEREZ, Founder
PUBLICATIONS: BIGFOOT DIRECTORY, BIG
FOOTNOTES, BIGFOOTIMES
CENTER FOR NORTH AMERICAN CROP
CIRCLE STUDIES
[AD] PHONE: 203-972-7293
Rosemary Ellen Guiley, Director
LAST KNOWN YEAR: 1992
For further information or to order, contact: Bufo
Calvin, P.O. Box 443, Concord, CA 94522 U.S.A
Internet address: B.CALVIN@GENIE.GEIS.COM

FORTEAN RESEARCH ON A BUDGET: THE ULTIMATE, CHEAPEST AND MOST BASIC RESEARCH OF ALL NEWSPAPERS!

by Gary S. Mangiacopra

Are you pressed for time in today's world? Working two jobs due to the present economic recession we're in? Yet you can still do the equivalent of research of two books a day looking for fortean during some off moments incidents. How? Just read your local newspapers!

One of the most basic and often overlooked sources of fortean data that one can begin to collect and start your own files is from the newspaper columns that are published in your local papers. What many people do not realize is that a typical daily newspaper has a total word count equal to the length of two books. Each day, hundreds of thousands of words are printed, though one must realize that weeks and weeks may pass before something fortean or off the beaten track gets published in the newspaper columns.

And all for the most modest cost of some loose change in your pocket!

If one wishes to be even cheaper than that, just read whatever newspapers that have been lying around for several days. News of this type does not go stale even after the passage of some time. At one of my jobs which is connected to a newsstand, during my breaks, I go through the newspapers which are left around from that week. I can examine Connecticut, New York, and Boston newspapers at no cost to me for whatever I may find. And to be frank, I cannot afford to pay the $5-$10 a week to buy these newspapers that I can read for free. Through this I get a few leads which can be the basis for fortean research and articles.

It is best to remember that you will find such fortean data through all of the various different

columns: the news column of what is happening locally; the sportsman columns, great for bigfoot reports, black panthers, and other "odd wildlife"; the national column; the international column; anywhere throughout.

The best time of the year to specifically look for newspaper forteana is the last two weeks of October ending with Halloween (great for local hauntings or things that happened in the past), and the summer months when more people are out in the woods and likely to report what they had seen and encountered.

area

Another overlooked local source for your

state

is regional and

magazines that

occasionally carry something in their pages on past occurrences, or a passing mention that the recently remodelled hotel has a ghost in one of its rooms, or the nearby park had occasional appearances of UFOs, etc.

So to build up your files at next to nothing just read! And read everything you get your hands on!! Clip those interesting items out or make a note of where you got it from to later get a copy of them.

And remember, though fortean items are rare, what is common is background data of an area. What is the history of a haunted hotel, when was the park founded, how has the area changed in the past decades, etc. This can be accomplished by other articles published in newspaper columns. In 20+ years of amateur newspaper clipping I have amassed files that total thousands of clippings clippings that are now the basis for future articles.

Never assume that this most modest of efforts one can do just a few minutes a day is worthless, for in effect it is one of the most invaluable items of research anyone can do. But do is what someone must. So start this research now for your benefit and those of other future forteans!

Elsewhen can only survive

with your support!

Please renew today.

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Elsewhen

TO DATE ELSEWHEN BACK ISSUE ARTICLE DIRECTORY

Issue #1: Who Is TARA?; "Temporal

Anomalles: Fortean Mysteries

Part I: Letters to the

Explained?

Editor

Issue #2: Eye On the New Age Intro;

Spotlight on Religion Intro; "Temporal Anomalles: Fortean Mysteries Explained? Part II"; Visit To the Cryptozoo Intro; Letters
Issue #3: The Cryptozoo: Lake Monsters; Things That Go Bump, "The Cape Ann Sea Serpent of 1817 Reprint: The Science Corner Intro; Spotlight on Religion; Letters
Issue #4: The UFO Observer; "A Dictionary of Fairies, Elves and Monsters
Part One"; Letters; Synchronicity, "Comets and Serpents"; The Cryptozoo: Sea Monsters; "Megalith Mysteries"
Issue #5: "The Great Airship Hoax (3)": "A Dictionary of Fairies, Elves and Monsters
Part Two"; Parallel Universes and Prefixion; Personal Experiences; "Final Words"; "The Truth About Déjà Vu"; Letters
Issue #6: "Sub-Temporal Particles and the Mechanism of Time"; "A Revived Cultural Fossil: The Werewolf"; The UFO Observer, The Cryptozoo: Lycanthropy, "Time Traveler in Morongo Valley": The Collin Werewolf of 1589 Reprint; Forebodings of Doom
Issue #7: "Big Wally of Oregon: The 'Monster' of Wallowa Lake"; "The Relative Purchasing Power of Metals in Ancient Times"; "Strange Desert Encounters"; "Cosmic Theory"; The UFO Observer; "The Ancient Poltergeist"
Issue #8: "A Gift of Fallacy: The Great Prediction Game"; "The Time Factor": "Anomalistic ABC's"; "Revelation From the Crystal Skulls"; "Fears & Phobias" List; "The Other Realitles of Space & Time"
Visit to the Cryptozoo
Issue #9:
"Fortune-Telling" List; "What Are Ghosts? Subject: Time Travel
Part I: "The Red Falry, Black Dogs and Hedgerows"; "The Crossover": "Glimpses of the Fourth Dimension"; "More On Cometary Imagery"; Fortean Research On A Budget: Tip #1; Letters

"George Van Tassel
Issue #10:
Glant Rock and the Integratron";
Subject: Time Travel Part II; "The
Hidden People' of Iceland"; Things
That Go Bump.... "Parapsychology.
Things to Think About"; The UFO
Observer, The Cryptozoo: Issle of
Japan's Lake Ikeda; Folklore:
"Concerning Trolls..."; "The Dolmen
Mystery: Fortean Research On A
Budget: Tip #2
Issue #11: "Scandals, Rumors &
Controversies"; "Kill My Grandfather?
I Couldn't Even Find Poughkeepsie!";
"Fairies and the UFO Connection";
"The Hairy Man of the Caucasus";
Subject: Time Travel Part II;
"Strange Happenings In Northeast
Scotland"; Fortean Research On A
Budget: Tip #3
Issue #12: "Time, Ghosts and
Dinosaurs"; Things That Go Bump,
"The 'Laws' of Time Travel"; "Matter,
Energy and Thought: The Great Circle
of Science and Mysticism"; Personal
Experiences: "The Legend of the
Lechuza"; Parapsychology: Things to
Think About; The Monsters of Japan:
Ningyo, "Deceptions: Ancient and
Modern"; Our Strange World; Letters;
Fortean Research On A Budget: Tip
#4, Explained!
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Airfields: An Introduction; "UFOs:
Extraterrestrial or Terrestrial?
Page 18
Issue #18
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Girl"; "What is Precognition Telling
Us?"; The Monsters of Japan: Kappa,
"Ghost Theory and Etherial Film";
Fortean Research On A Budget: Tip
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Exist? Fortean
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Britain 1991: A Summary
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the News....
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